

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

NO. 190.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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August 8, 1863.

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2 vols. Price \$10 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00
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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds,
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN H. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desirable, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Louis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would as the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—tf.

May 4, 1863. Master of Trains.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

Governor.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Wickliffe, Secy of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC SINGER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

Freight Train.

CHARLES RODGERS, about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially on the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, inescapable chewer of tobacco; has beard; if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed black coat, light pants, grey shirt, black crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863—3m.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

John F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mont. Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Colling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphon, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk, Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

John F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mont. Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Colling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chappes, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—M. H. Owles, Burkville.

7th Dist.—R. Duper, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dure, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

NOTE.—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains, via the Indiana and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Indianapolis, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

(From the Richmond Whig, August 27.)

The Next Yankee Congress And the War.

The action of the next Northern Congress will involve much as regards the duration of the war. The Democrats having a majority of two or three on joint ballot, will have it in their power to embarrass the administration to a degree which will materially impair its ability to prosecute the war for any protracted period. Lincoln will seek to remove every pretext for a cessation or suspension of hostilities, with a view to negotiations, by presenting a dazzling exhibit of military successes as an indication of the imminence of Southern subjugation. With this view the most stupendous efforts to achieve additional victories are being put forth. The capture of Charleston must, if possible, be effected, as the best means to gratify popular resentment at the North, and strengthen the feasibility of ultimate triumph.

The more victories Lincoln will have to recount, the less odium will he incur should Congress make any successful move in the direction of peace. Indeed, the efforts of Congress in that direction will, it may be presumed, be seriously embarrassed by these successes. The Northern mind, sanguine when there is scarcely ground for hope, will warm up to the point of unquestionable certainty in the matter of our subjugation, under the influence of the plausible presentation by Seward, through Lincoln, of a series of facts justifying a presumption of our early subjugation. This will, to a great extent, reconcile the popular mind of the North to a continuance of the war, and render the Democracy in Congress chary of a policy antagonistic to it.

Seward will seek by every means to work on the popular mind, and, through it, on the Democracy; for the villain knows that a party aiming at ascendancy would be unwilling to run counter to the will of the majority. The tone of public sentiment at the North will be materially modified by a failure to capture Charleston. The victories at Vicksburg and Port Hudson have proved to be barren ones, and this conviction has evidently seized the Northern mind; for we find that since the first ebullition of enthusiasm passed off, scarcely a reference is made to them. As a political expedient, the fall of Charleston is all important, for it would serve as an acceptable offering to Northern resentment growing out of the part borne by South Carolina in initiating this war.

The draft was inauspicious at this era of continued success to the Northern armies, inasmuch as it is likely to counteract the conciliatory influence which these successes would otherwise exercise upon the Northern mind. A triumph or two of our armies would materially modify the tone of Northern sentiment, and open the way for a peace movement on the part of the Democrats in Congress. They would be peculiarly opportune on the eve of the assembling of that body, and nowhere would victory be more potent than in Northern Virginia, where the chief interest is centred; and Northern triumph would be deemed most effective in reassuring the Northern mind of the ultimate success of their arms.

The Lincoln administration must be, and is, no doubt, fully convinced of the utter hopelessness of our subjugation. What motive can they have, in view of this conviction, in prolonging the war, it is impossible to define. If the object is to erect a military despotism on the ruins of the rampart republic, that object will not be promoted by prosecuting the war to the period of inevitable reaction, which is already imminent. Active opposition generally leads to a more vigorous and determined exercise of power, and reaction once set in, is not easily stayed by legitimate resistance. The reaction at the North has attained sufficient power to make itself felt, and unless some serious reverse overtakes us between this and the meeting of Congress, Lincoln will find himself considerably embarrassed by the action of their present camp.

CREDITS ON THE DRAFT.—It will be seen by the subjoined letter from Col. Fry, Provost Marshal General, to the Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, N. Y., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.: Hon. Freeman Clarke, M. C., of Rochester, N. Y., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Sir: The proposition contained in my letter to Governor Andrew was made to relieve a case of local hardship, and without any intention of making it general, or supposing that it would be so considered. The numerous applications made by various towns and other small organizations soon satisfied me that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find any principle of adjustment which would apply to all or even a great number of cases.

I was under the impression that the scheme devised and suggested to Gov. Seymour and others would be of some practical effect, which was to ascertain the names of men claimed to have been furnished, and compare them with the muster-in rolls on file in the War Department. In one or two instances where this has been attempted it is found to be a very extensive labor, and no adequate results have been arrived at, and the time which would be taken up with the claims of all who choose to make them would cause so much delay as to defeat the object in view, and also interfere seriously with other important business. An earnest and faithful effort has been made to carry out the plan, but the effort has brought on many difficulties and complications which I did not foresee, and developed so many obstacles which cannot be overcome, that I am at last compelled to abandon the character.

I wrote to Governor Andrew under the impression that the matter was one affecting only a limited section and which could quickly be attended to, but it has been so much increased that now, even if the claims of towns could be adjusted, it would almost neutralize the effect of the draft, and to raise men enough from the few towns which admit a deficiency would be impossible.

While I thus frankly admit my inability to do what I contemplated, and give my reasons for it, I can at least ask and hope for acquiescence in a decision which has become unavoidable. The previous action of towns and counties in excess show that

indication of the strength of the peace party in that body.

If he is elected, a rebuke will have been administered to the administration which will prove the certain foreshadowing of a crusade of opposition which will force upon it the alternative to which we have referred. If the Democracy have to yield, then we may look for a continuance of the war to a period which it would be vain to speculate upon. Democratic defeat now will involve abolition ascendancy for four years more, and we must look to other contingencies than a change of Northern sentiment to stop this war. Northern sentiment will then be more completely under the control of Seward and Lincoln than it is now, for hope will have given way to submission, which military despotism will make a necessity.

FROM GENERAL BANKS'S DEPARTMENT.—The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. World, writing under date of Aug. 27th, says:

There has been a little change in the military force at Brashear City. The 13th Connecticut has been withdrawn and replaced by the 114th New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel Perlee, of the latter regiment, as senior officer, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, in command of the Post. Frequent interviews are held with Col. Jim Major, commanding the Confederate advance on the other side of the bay. Kirby Smith is said to be fortifying at Trinity, on the Black river. The whole Confederate force in the Attakapas country is preparing for, if not expecting another advance in the fall. Herron's men have come down from Port Hudson, and are in camp at Greenville, just above this city. A very large camp, with half the 13th army corps, is on the swamp this side of Carrollton. The rest of the corps is at Camp Parapet above, and a few regiments are on the opposite side of the river.

Since the appearance of highwaymen "in artillery uniform" on the shell road to the lake, that evening drive is not so popular as it was a while ago, and pleasure travel after dinner takes the road to Carrollton. I have seen the new camp, which extends for some distance along the road. The men are bronzed with the sun and siege of Vicksburg, and if they were "rebels" we should say that they were very ragged and very dirty. One or two evenings since I saw a squad of five of these men going out for the night on picket duty, and four of them were barefoot. The Federal officer who was with me said: "See those damned scarecrows!" If I had said it, it would have been seditions. Herron's camp is beautifully and comfortably located in a fine oak opening. The camps have generally been selected in this vicinity with a view to the sanitary condition of the men; but swamps abound, and I know that the new comers have a general idea that magnolia birds are mosquitoes and that mosquitoes are magnolia birds; while there is a prevalent opinion that the swamp grasshoppers (which are from three to four inches in length) are Louisiana fleas. Such is English and French neutrality.

[From the New York Herald.]
The Up roar Among the Gamblers in Wall Street.

The concentration of a large body of men at this point naturally suggests the idea of a movement by and by. Public opinion is divided as to the next point of attack. It may be an advance upon Mobile, for the reduction of that place, or toward Texas, for the purpose of occupying Brownsville and endeavoring to stop the contraband trade on the Rio Grande; or once more ("just once") into the Teche and Attakapas country, to recover the lost region, to collect the crops and internal revenue, and possibly, to prepare for the election of one or two more United States Congressmen from this loyal State. There is nothing to indicate that the movement (in whatever direction) will begin between this time and to-morrow morning; and, possibly, many more Sunday morning suns may rise over the 13th and 17th army corps in peaceful occupation of their present camp.

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I wrote to Governor Andrew under the impression that the matter was one affecting only a limited section and which could quickly be attended to, but it has been so much increased that now, even if the claims of towns could be adjusted, it would almost neutralize the effect of the draft, and to raise men enough from the few towns which admit a deficiency would be impossible.

We see by the late New York papers that Mayor Wood is spoken of in connection with the Speakership in the next Yankee House of Representatives. This is a favorable in-

dition of the strength of the peace party in that body.

If he is elected, a rebuke will have been administered to the administration which will prove the certain foreshadowing of a crusade of opposition which will force upon it the alternative to which we have referred. If the Democracy have to yield, then we may look for a continuance of the war to a period which it would be vain to speculate upon. Democratic defeat now will involve abolition ascendancy for four years more, and we must look to other contingencies than a change of Northern sentiment to stop this war. Northern sentiment will then be more completely under the control of Seward and Lincoln than it is now, for hope will have given way to submission, which military despotism will make a necessity.

NO ONE APPRECIATES MORE THAN I DO THE PROPIETY OF MAKING AND EVEN INSISTING UPON HAVING DUE CREDIT ALLOWED FOR THE SERVICES ALREADY RENDERED AND THE SACRIFICES ALREADY ENDURED, BUT IN ATTEMPTING THIS IT WILL NOT DO TO YIELD THE GREAT POINT OF PROVIDING MEANS OF MAKING A SPEEDY TERMINATION OF THE WAR, AND A THOUSAND MEN NOW MAY SAVE THE NECESSITY OF CALLING FOR TEN THOUSAND IN FUTURE.

IT IS PROPER FOR ME TO INFORM YOU ALSO THAT THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS DECIDED THAT HE HAS NO AUTHORITY UNDER THE LAWS OF CONGRESS TO DEDUCT THE SURPLUS OF VOLUNTEERS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN FURNISHED BY TOWNS FROM THE QUOTA NOW ORDERED BY DRAFT FROM THOSE TOWNS.

I AM, SIR, VERY RESPECTFULLY YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT, JAMES B. FRY,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

THE REBEL TRADE AT MATAMORAS.—The officers of the Government steamer Bermuda, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, state that while on blockading duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande river they had ample opportunity to observe the manner of foreign trade with the rebels. They say:

The port of Matamoras is a Mexican importing and exporting city. The rebels use it as the chief city of the cotton trade of the South. The cotton is conveyed across the Rio Grande to Matamoras. The merchant vessels of France and England clear for Matamoras and anchor in the stream.

A WOMAN DRAFTED.—A woman named Regina Hechstader, residing in the Eighth ward, was drawn as a conscript. It appears that she keeps a small store, and when the enrolling officer called for her husband's name, she told him he could take it from the sign much better than she could tell him. Her name being on the sign instead of that of her husband, it was placed on the record, and she was duly enrolled and drafted.

[New York Post.]

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCHBISHOP FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Archbishop Purcell has left Cincinnati for the Army of the Cumberland, his intention being to pass the lines and visit Mobile, for the purpose of conferring with the Bishop of that diocese.

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[New York Post.]

PROGRESS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.—The London Saturday Review says:

The religious side of India is prosaic. There are no wholesale conversions—none of the miraculous successes, reported or fabled of Xavier—no splendid triumph of Protestantism. Things go on very soberly in the India of real life. The bishops are almost entirely occupied in setting a decent example for the governing classes. In particular, there is nothing like a religious scandal. The native mind does not seem to have any place or longing for a new religion. If there is any success of Christian teaching in India, certainly the success of Romanism among the half-castes is among the most noticeable. What is done is a real and permanent sort by Protestants is the patient, slow work of schools and stations, which unquestionably produce some valuable results, although on a tiny scale, and although both the teachers and the taught remain like a little flock of neglected aliens among the mass of a contemptuous and indifferent population.

[New York Post.]

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cannamack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, I will be glad to take the vessels in custody and confiscate her cargo. The blockading squadron, the Prince Royal and others, lie off Matamoras but they are powerless to stop the neutral traffic.

Over the blue waves go the merchantmen, and they reach London, Liverpool, or the French ports of entry. There a cargo of supplies, provisions, clothing, shoes, every article that the Confederacy needs, is shipped; the prows again turn seaward; the course is directed towards the Mexican Gulf, and the cargo is landed at Matamoras.

Such is English and French neutrality.

[New York Post.]

THE UP ROAR AMONG THE GAMBLERS IN WALL STREET.

Wall street has been in an uproar during the past few days. The speculators have blown up their bubble pretty well; but it has been pricked at last. Gold has risen steadily, and Railroad Stocks have tumbled down from 10 to 15 per cent. In the elegant slang of the street "lame ducks" are plentiful, and "the slaughter of the innocents" has been terrible. Outside speculators have suffered most severely; but even the old, regular operators begin to totter and show signs of distress. The one or two young men who have recently made fortunes of one hundred thousand dollars each by investing only a single thousand, are now penniless, having lost all their gains and their original capital into the bargain.

The Jews will, in aid some time ago, have experienced another reverse, and again tear their hair and invoke Father Abraham, as they did not know that it was Lazarus, not Dives, whom the old patriarch favored. There is great excitement downtown, but very little sympathy among the general public. These speculators have made Wall street a gambling den, and they must accept the gambler's luck.

The occasion of this fall in stocks was the unanimous resolution of the city banks to take thirty-five millions of Secretary Chase's new loan. The market has been very feverish lately, and shrewd observers predicted that the slightest cause would create a panic.

The calculation that Europe would not require a very large amount of broadcloth this year, and that, consequently, our railroads would lose most of their freight, did not start the panic, although it may have directed it to the Railroad Stocks, which were quoted so far above their real value as to be the weakest and most sensitive on the market.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-w&tly.

[New York Post.]

STATE FAIR,

HELD AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,

SEPTEMBER 15TH TO 19TH, 1863.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO THE WORLD!

FIRST DAY—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Ponies and Riders.

SECOND DAY—Blooded Horses, Mules and Riding Ring.

THIRD DAY—Harness Horses.

FOURTH DAY—Saddle Horses.

FIFTH DAY—Sweepstakes for Horses & Asses.

Carriage and Buggy Horses and Mares.

Riding Ring.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—Carriages, Buggies, Agricultural Implements, Scales, Pres-
sings, Cabinet, Carpenter, and Cooper Work, Sewing-Machines, Castings, Guns, Hats, Caps, Leather-Work, &c.

FLORAL HALL—Domestic Manufactures of Wool and Cotton, Needle-Work, Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, Heliographs, Grains and Seeds, Garden Products, Fruits, Flowers, Dairy and Pantry, Wines, &c.

ADMISSION—Footmen 25cts; Men and Horses 5cts; Buggy, Horse, and Driver 50cts; Buggy, two Horses, and Driver 75cts; Carriage, two Horses, and Driver \$1; each additional passenger 25cts.

No money received at the gates.

August 19, 1863-1m.

[New York Post.]

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin coun-

ty, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well for cul-

ivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wish-

ing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is another farm near by of 200 ACRES, which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m*.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

[New York Post.]

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 6 per cent.

bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thou-

sand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE.

Frankfort

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

Governor Bramlette's Inaugural.—The National Intelligencer, of Sep. 8th, says we gave a day or two ago a brief telegraphic notice of the able and patriotic inaugural speech of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, and to-day have the pleasure of inserting the greater portion of that interesting address—the more interesting from the peculiarly trying position and noble course of that great-hearted State, worthy of the character and memory of her renowned sons, Clay and Crittenden.

It has been stated that John Spear, an editor at Lawrence, Kansas, was killed in the late massacre. This is a mistake, two of his sons are missing, but Mr. Spear himself escaped, and has reached Medina, Ohio.

We understand that Capt. Streeter, lately an officer in the U. S. Volunteers from Ohio, has been arrested, at Medina, Ohio, for the murder of the Cox family. The circumstances of this aggravated murder were recently published in the Cincinnati papers. We learn that but little doubt is entertained of Streeter's guilt.

The Louisville Journal says, the evacuation of Chattanooga by Gen. Bragg and of Knoxville by Gen. Buckner, without a battle or even a show of resistance, cannot fail to have a most disheartening influence upon the minds of the rebel soldiers already disheartened to the verge of despair. When the rank and file of the Confederate armies, after all the promises, the threats, the preparations, and the vaunted of the leaders, and after all the weary toils of months and months in digging ditches and constructing breastworks, find themselves ordered to retreat as often as the Federal troops advance, driven from pillar to post all over the South, half starved and half naked, thousands of them cannot fail to feel deeply that the miserable and cruel mockery of rebellion should cease and the old and happy order of things be restored. The mutinous spirit lately so troublesome among the rebel troops must inevitably become fiercer and more uncontrollable than ever. Thousand will prefer to be rebels against the rebellion rather than be rebels longer against the Union. The number of desertions will be increased and multiplied. "Lo! the end cometh."

Gen. McClellan, after being made to wait an unconscionable time, will probably be permitted to print his report at his own expense.

General Crittenden occupies Chattanooga, and General Shackelford occupies Cumberland Gap. Hurrah for Kentucky, Kentucky's brave Generals, and the Union!

GENERAL GRANT'S CHARACTER.—Major E. D. Osborn, formerly of Rochester, a member of General Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character. He says: "If you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a chaplain than a general, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely ever uses intoxicating liquors; more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under; cool to excess when others lose nerve; always hopeful, always undisturbed, never failing to accomplish what he undertakes just as he expects to. I have known him intimately—have been a part of his household for two years, and am not mistaken in my estimate of his character."

THE "BEAN" AND THE "MOTE."—The National Intelligencer, of Sep. 8th, says an Ohio journal remarks upon the "tenacity of prejudice" in Kentucky which opposes the enrollment of free negroes in the ranks of the army. The "prejudice" in Kentucky which rebels at raising the negro to an equality with the white race by admitting him to the honorable profession of arms, is the result of feeling imbibed in childhood, which habit and the presence of negro slaves make a second nature. But the "prejudice" should not excite the special wonder of our Cincinnati contemporaries, seeing that in adjacent States where negro slavery never existed, and where the people might be supposed to be exempt from the prejudice so deeply rooted in a slave community, free negroes are not permitted to come at all.

The Paris (Ky.) Flag says: "About \$8,000 of the money stolen from the Bank of Carrollton, Ky., has been found in the road, about six miles from this place. At this point the robbers broke open the box containing the gold, divided the spoils, and dispersed in small squads in different directions. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery, but nearly all of them have been discharged for want of evidence."

The next Legislature of Iowa will elect a Senator of the United States, in place of Hon. James W. Grimes, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1865.

The St. Louis Union states that the force now advancing on Little Rock consists of about 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The cavalry under Gen. Davidson, and the whole expedition under command of Major General Steele.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]
The President and his Emancipation Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 31.

Gen. Green Clay Smith, Congressman elect, has just returned from Washington. I travelled with him to-day from Covington to this place, and during our trip he told me that, while at the National Capital he had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, relative to the issue of a proclamation offering a general amnesty to all now in arms against the Government, who ground their weapons of rebellion, and come back to their allegiance. He advised the President to guarantee full protection to the person and property of all returning prodigies—using the general term "property" to include slaves as well as lands and horses. Mr. Lincoln said he would not revoke one line of his proclamation. Gen. Smith did not want him to do so, but simply asked that rebels be permitted to test the legality of the edict in the civil courts. The President expressed himself perfectly willing that they should do this, and said he would abide by the judicial decisions, when made.

The correspondence between the National and rebel General at Charleston is wholly condensed as follows:

JAMES ISLAND, August 23, 1863.

To Gen. Beauregard—Dear Sir: I respectfully ask you to allow the United States forces under my command to occupy Charleston.

GEN. GILMORE.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23, 1863.
To Gen. Gilmore—Dear Sir: You shan't. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard—Dear Sir: I shall.

GEN. GILMORE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.

Gen. Burnside with a portion of his troops arrived here this morning from Knoxville, after a rapid march, and the Gap with the rebel forces stationed there were unconditionally surrendered this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.

A despatch to the Times, dated Cumber-

land Gap, Sept. 9th, says General Frazer with his manager, of which we find a report in the N. Y. Tribune, the rebel General Early regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in the Libby," said the manager. "No, sir," said the General; "I would hang him on the spot and divide his bones and send them to the several States as curiosities."

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.

The following was received here this after-

noon:

DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HEADQ'R'S IN THE FIELD,

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 7.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counter scarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low water tide. About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the Island, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cumming's Point in small boats.

Captured despatches show that the Fort was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200.

Fort Wagner, a work of the most formidable kind, and its bomb-proof shelter capable of holding 1,800 men, remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very re-

spectfully, your obedient servant,

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

All persons enlisting under the act of Congress providing for the raising and organizing a force of 20,000 men for the defense of Kentucky, shall be paid one month's pay in advance, the payment to be made under the direction of the Paymaster General of the State of Kentucky, upon the organization and muster of the Company to which the recruit may be attached, by a regularly authorized United States mustering officer.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General Ky. Vols.

PAY-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.]

To facilitate the execution of the above order, Captains of Companies, as soon as organized and mustered into the United States service, are requested to send to this office, a copy of their muster-in roll, certified by the Mustering Officer. No payment will be made until this order is fully complied with.

W. T. SCOTT,
Pay-Master Gen. Ky. Vol's.

September 7, 1863-3w.

LATEST NEWS.

Gen. Burnside at Cumberland Gap—Unconditional Surrender of the Place.

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Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.

Some one hundred and fifty brokers in Wall street, who two years ago were worth nothing, or less than nothing, are now worth from \$250,000 to \$2,500,000, all from the expansion of the currency and the movements of stocks.

The Thirty-seventh Iowa regiment—the "Gray Beard Brigade"—is one of the curiosities of the war. It is composed entirely of old men, the average age of membership being fifty-seven years. One man is eighty-one years of age, and has twenty-one children—fifteen of them in the army. They have been constantly in service since the organization of the regiment, doing mostly, garrison duty. They claim that if brought into action they would have no alternative but to fight, as they could not run.

The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people of every age, sex, color, and condition lined the way with shouts and tears, intermingled with martial music, and joy reigning supreme. Burnside addressed the soldiers and people, and assured them of protection, and that while justice should be dealt, revenge was not part of the policy of the Government. Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their suffering, and announced its termination. Col. Saunders was called out amid shouts of welcome.

Col. Gilbert is appointed Military Governor and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General.

A despatch to the Gazette from Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6th, says the great cam-

paign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—a great bloodless victory. The campaign was skillfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements, the rebels were taken unawares and fled before us without destroying their property. At Longdon they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee regiment broke them to fragments. Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a large number of cars were captured there.

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Col

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies
of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is AETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOU-
SAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unnumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, 111,908 06

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 p. c., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,080 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver.) M'tg'e B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'l Mort.) M'tg'e B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tg'e B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. & W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. c., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. c., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & C. Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per c., semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per c., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per c., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,300 00

Michigan Central R. Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per c., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Hartford City Bonds, 7 p. c., semi-annual int., 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (WATER), 6 per c., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per c., quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per c., semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 p. c., semi-annual interest, 26,000 28,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1858.] 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per c. et. semi-annual int., 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States 1851, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [August,] 7-10 p. o., semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 p. c., quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per c., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Connecticut's State Stock, 6 p. c., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 p. c., semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 p. c., et. semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 p. c., semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,090 15,886 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' B'k Stock, Wm. C. Conner, 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stamford B'k Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle B'k Stock, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Revere B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 18,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Merchant's Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k Stock, Phila. Hartf., Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 21,600 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

100 Shares Hartford B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers B'k S'k, H'd, C. 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Cong. Riv. B'k Co. S'k, Hartf'd, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

800 Shares Butcher & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Comt Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 24,000 00

100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Mechanic's B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City, 30,000 31,800 00	Hart...	487
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00	Total...	4,528
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00		
200 Shares B'k North Amer. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	FOURTH DISTRICT.	
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	Meade...	187
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City, 20,000 20,000 00	Adair...	541
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City, 10,000 10,600 00	Bullitt...	236
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00	Mari...	285
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00	Washington...	735
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00	Nelson...	239
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00	Spencer...	91
Total assets of Company, ...	Green...	449
	Sheley...	281
	Anderson...	282
	Total...	4,933
	FIFTH DISTRICT.	
	Jefferson...	5,037
	Oldham...	248
	Henry...	352
	Owen...	82
	Total...	5,719
	SIXTH DISTRICT.	
	Gallatin...	136
	Harrison...	320
	Boone...	123
	Trimble...	4
	Great...	434
	Kenton...	600
	Campbell...	616
	Pendleton...	572
	Brecken...	412
	Carroll...	42
	Total...	3,280
	SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
	Nicholas...	395
	Bourbon...	194
	Clarke...	204
	Fayette...	278
	Scott...	75
	Jesamine...	144
	Woodford...	143
	Franklin...	488
	Mercer...	731
	Boyle...	219
	Lincoln...	524
	Total...	3,500
	EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
	Perry...	296
	Breathitt...	182
	Letcher...	90
	Harlan...	116
	Knox...	408
	Clay...	465
	Whitley...	567
	Whitney...	501
	Laurel...	279
	Jackson...	250
	Madison...	477
	Rockcastle...	371
	Garrard...	443
	Pulaski...	1,032
	Casey...	328
	Wayne...	448
	Total...	7,121
	NINTH DISTRICT.	
	Mason...	813
	Lewis...	546
	Greene...	625
	Boyd...	356
	Powell...	627
	Fleming...	154
	Rowan...	501
	McDowell...	417
	Morgan...	162
	Johnson...	294
	Eloyd...	298
	Pike...	498
	Magoffin...	132
	Montgomery...	252
	Bath...	568
	Total...	8,499
	RECAPITULATION	
	First district...	1,154
	Second district...	5,223
	Third district...	